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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/633,195	08/01/2003	Charles Foster	FO-03-01	3164
27408	7590 02/11/2004		EXAM	INER
LAW OFFICE OF DAVID L. TINGEY			. ROWAN, KURT C	
RENTON, V	TT AVE. S., STE 303 VA 98055		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER	
,			3643	
			DATE MAILED: 02/11/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

***		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/633,195	FOSTER, CHARLES			
		Examiner				
			Art Unit			
-	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	Kurt Rowan	he correspondence address			
Period fo						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	_•				
2a)	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This	action is non-final.				
3) 🗌	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositi	ion of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s)						
1) 🛛 Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summ				
3) Inform	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Ma 5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:	il Date al Patent Application (PTO-152)			

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: "wounds" should be –turns—in claims 6 and 8. In claim 7, " at least one annular ridges" should be –at least one annular ridge—.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. Claims 4-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These claims are generally confusing since it is often not clear if the ferrule is being recited or if the rod sections are recited.
- 3. Claim 4 recites the limitation "the second section end" in line 6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
- 4. Claim 14 recites the limitation "the first section" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1, 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticiapted by Kemper et al.

The patent to Kemper shows a ferrule having a tubular body 30 with openings at first and second tubular ends. The openings are adapted to receive joining ends of first 18 and second 22 rod sections. Kemper shows a pliant mildly adhesive liner 58 secured inside the tubular body second end that is adapted to releasably engage the rod section.

7. Claims 1, 2, 4, 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Latulip.

The patent to Latulip shows a fishing rod with sections **A**, **C** having a ferrule **B**. The ferrule has a tubular body with openings at tubular first and second ends as shown in Figs. 1-2. The ends are adapted to receive joining ends of the first and second fishing rod sections with the tubular body first end affixed to the first fishing rod section joining end. Latulip shows a pliant mildly adhesive liner in column 1, lines 35 to column 2, line 78 noting the gelatin forms a layer on the inside of the ferrule that the rod sections are then inserted into. The adhesive is adapted to releasably engage the fishing rod second section end received therein such that the fishing rod second section is retained in the tubular body second end by the pliant mildly adhesive liner until removed under pulling force of a user. Inherently the body is resiliently flexible with stiffness approximately equal to the fishing rod section.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all 8. obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- Claims 5, 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 9. Latulip as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Richardson.

The patents to Latulip and Richardson show fishing rods. Latulip has been discussed above and does not show a nonsmooth outer surface on the second end section. Richardson shows two fishing rod sections 10, 11 that mount into ferrule 13 as shown in Figs. 1-5. Richardson shows the rod sections having a six-sided circumference with three flat sections on each side of the rod which constitutes a nonsmooth outer surface. In reference to claim 5, it would have been obvious to provide Latulip with a nonsmooth outer surface as shown by Richardson since merely one rod type is being substituted for another and the function is the same. In reference to claim 11, Latulip and Richardson show fishing rods having the same cross-sectional area. Richardson shows a plurality of equal length lines on the end of the ferrule as shown in Figs. 3-4. At any rate, it would have been obvious to employ rod sections of different diameters to change the action of the rod noting that changes in size are obvious. See In re Rose, 105 USPQ 137. In reference to claims 12-13, Latulip and Richardson show circular openings, but it would have been obvious to employ other shapes such as pentagonal

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or octagonal since changes in shape are obvious. See In re Dailey et al., 149 USPQ 47. In refernce to claim 14, Latulip shows a circular cross-section of the first section.

10. Claims 5-8, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Latulip as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Kemper.

The patents to Latulip and Kemper have been discussed above. In refernce to claim 5, Latulip does not show a nonsmooth outer surface. The patent to Kemper shows a coupling between two pipe (rod) sections that shows a nonsmooth outer surface 48 on the second section 22. It would have been obvious to provide Latulip with a nonsmooth outer surface as shown by Kemper for the purpose of providing a stronger connection due an increase in the surface area of the second section end. In reference to claims 6-7, Kemper shows an annular ridge on the circumference of the second end section, but it would have been obvious to employ a line wrapped in a plurality of turns around the second section end since the function is the same and no stated problem is solved. In reference to claim 10, Kemper shows a nonsmooth surface with adhesive 58 in Fig. 2.

11. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Latulip as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Mull.

The patents to Latulip and Richardson have been discussed above and show fishing rod having the same cross-section. The patent to Mull shows a ferrule joining a fishing rod having two different cross-sections. In reference to claim 11, it would have been obvious to provide the rod and ferrule as shown by Latulip with a rod having different

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cross-sections since merely one fishing rod is being substituted for another and the function is the same.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The patents to Williams, Barnes, Johnson, Stevens, Wells, Harter, Stanley, and Leonard shows other ferrules.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kurt Rowan whose telephone number is 703 308-2321. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 6:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Poon can be reached on 703 308-2574. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

> Kurt Rowan **Primary Examiner** Art Unit 3643